NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF MASSAU AND FULTON STR.

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JOS PRINTISS associated with neatness, cheapness and de-

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OFE-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- HANLEY.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.-THE STRANGER-Two BONNYCASTLES.

HOWERY THEATRE, Howery, -WIDOW'S VICTIM-LINDA

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-THE ROTALIST-LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway .-NEW BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery. -- ROBERT BEGGE-

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and brening—Joust's App. His Bustings.—Living Conton-

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.-Busingues, Songs, Dances, &c.-Scenes at Platon's. NIBLO'S SALOON, Brondway.—Hooley & Camprell's Ministeris in Ethiopian Songs, Berlinger Danges, &c.— Vinginia Mumay.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street.-Six DEGREE OF CRIME-FRISKY CORBLER-PRANTON BRIDG.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway .- Songs

New York, Sunday, Sept 30, 1860.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

New York Herald-California Edition. The mail steamship Arisi, Capt. Miner, will leave this port to morrow, at noon, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at ten o'clock to morrow morning.

The New York Weekly Hyrako-California edition

sentaining the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, with a large quantity of local and miscellaneous matter, will be published at nine o'clock in the morning Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents.

Agents will please send in their orders as early as pos-

By the Star of the West, which arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning, we have advices from Havana to the 24th inst. The sugar market was dull, and freights continued low. The stock of sugar on hand amounted to 160,000 boxes— 30,000 less than at the corresponding date last year. Our correspondent confirms the report of the determination of Spain to make a warlike deznonstration before Vera Cruz. Every preparation was being made for the expedition, which, it was supposed, was only delayed until the arrival of steamer from Cadiz, with final instructions from Madrid.

The steamship Kangaroo sailed from this port yesterday for Liverpool, with 102 passengers and \$117,092 in specie. The Bremen also sailed yesterday for Southampton and Bremen, with 118 pas sengers and \$522,788 [in specie-making the total shipment of specie \$639,880.

The Committee of Fifteen, emanating from the Cooper Institute meeting, met yesterday and decided to hold a ratification meeting on Monday, October 8. All branches of the opposition to Lin coln and Hamlin are to take part in the demonstrazion. The Douglas State Committee are to meet on the 8th prex. to take action upon the new elec-

zoral ticket.

The Mozart Hall democratic primary elections, for delegates to the various nominating conventions, took place last evening, and the result in the neveral wards may be ascertained by referring to our advertising columns. The County Convention will be held on Monday evening, the Congressional Conventions on Tuesday evening, and the Assem-

It is currently reported that certain memhers of the Board of Fire Commissioners con-Lemplate resigning their offices. This action is attributed to the fact that the Common Council have reversed nearly every decision of importance that they have rendered during the past three The Board bave worked zealously to rid the Fire Department of the ruffians and rowdies attached to it, but their efforts have been perfectly meless, as these men are hardly expelled they are reinstated by the Aldermen and Council-men. It is to be hoped that the Commissioners will consider the matter well before withdrawing as they have a large majority of the members of the department with them, who would deeply regret their loss.

about 2,500 bales, closing on the basis of middling up-tands at 10 %c. a 10 %c. The receipts of flour were large and the market heavy, and on common and medium grades of State and Western about 5c. per barrel lower. Southern flour, though less active, was without change of moment in prices. Wheat was heavy and irregular for the lower qualities, including spring, while red winter and white were steady and in good demand. The trans actions made here and to arrive were large. Cora was tirmer, with a fair amount of sales. Pork was steady, with sales of new mess at \$19 30 a \$19 37M., and new prime at \$14 a \$14 12M. Sugars were firm, with sales of 1,400 a 1,500 hhds., in-cluding redning goods at 6)4c. a 6)4c., and grocery grades at 6 %c. a 7 %c. Coffee was firm. The cargo of the J. Darling was sold, comprising 5,000 bags, at p. t.: 400 do. do. at 14 (c. a 14)(c., and a small lot at 15)(c., and 500 do. St. Demisgo at 12c. Freights were some less buoy. ant and active for English ports. Among the engage-ments to Liverpool were 50,000 a 60,000 bushels wheat, in ship's bags, at 12½d., and 5,000 bbis. flour at 3s. 3d. a 3s. b 6,000 do. to London at 13344 , in ship's bare and the same quantity to Glasgow in shippers' bags, a

INDICTMENT OF BLACK REPUBLICAN OFFICIALS. We perceive that the Grand Jury have manifested their appreciation of the black republican officials appointed by Governor Morgan by indicting two of his Harbor Masters for exacting extortionate fees from shipmaeters, and putting the same in their pockets. According to the statements made. these gentlemen from the rural districts-Mr. Masten, of Kingston, and Mr. Anable, of Hudson-have been in the habit of extorting fees for berths at our piers, varying in amount from three dollars to fifty, through their deputies, one of whom-Mr. Van Ness-is included In the indictment. This is a pretty fair example of the way the metropolis is taken care of by hungry republicans from the interior. Mesers. Masten and Anable are pets of the illustrious lobby manager, Thurlow Weed, and were appointed at his urgent solicitation. The appointment of the latter-John S. Anablewas vigorously protested against by a deputation from this city, who waited on the Governor at Albany and urged his withdrawal, on the grounds of want of qualification; but Thurlow | longer a market for that kind of material. The

was inexorable; his convenient agent should have a fat office, and Gov. Morgan accordingly persisted in making the appointment. We now see the result of it; and we hope that the action of the Grand Jury will be followed up by a vigorous prosecution, in order that we may know the extent of malpractice in which these country gentlemen have been engaged.

One would suppose that out of the nine hun dred thousand people in New York city, two efficient men could be had to perform the duties of Harbor Masters without taking them from the rural districts; but that is not the way that Governors Weed and Morgan manage the affairs of the metropolis.

American Progress and Engitsh Com

ment-Thoughts for the Times. "Who ever reads an American book?" was pertinently asked by a British reviewer, not one generation ago, and the spirit that animates the question pervaded the British mind in regard to the whole range of American affairs.

But we have changed all that now. Etsewhere in our columns this morning we give a series of articles, culled from our English exchange papers, published during the week from the 4th to the 11th of September. They show conclusively how large a space American affairs occupy in the field of British consideration, and the importance that is conceded to the elements of greatness among us, and their future developement. Impressed with the traditional idea of the importance of ships and commerce, John Bull contemplates with surprise the fact that the merchant navy of Young America treads on the heels of that of Old England-it now surpasses it in tonnage-and takes to himself pride in the fact that we are a chip of the old block. Then he wonders at the abundance of our production of food, and of wool, and of cotton, and asks himself, "Where would England he if the cotton crop should fail for one year" On this point he errs in the answer he gives himself, which is that she would be as badly off as when the wheat crop used to fail under the old Corn law. Now, when the wheat crop falls in England, she applies to Eastern Europe or to us to supply the deficit; but were the cotton crop to fail, to whom would she apply for the raw material necessary to keep her mills going and four millions of her people in employment? And yet the very existence of this cotton supply depends upon the present social organization of the slave States, which the misguided humanitarians of England and America are endeavoring to destroy.

It is not alone material questions of American production that now engage public attention in England, as will be seen by the articles we copy from English journals. Our social constitution and progress are beginning to be scrutinized, and, though still treated with a good deal of ignorance of American politics, American representative men and American geography, still there is more knowledge of facts and a better spirit in their observation than have ever before marked the English press. The existence here of races "obviously incapa ble of high civilization" is recognized, and the next step will naturally be a discussion of the question of policy best adapted to the social organization and government of a community comprising a superior and an interior race. Our energy in works is admitted, and De Witt Clinton on rallways, in 1828, is approvingly quoted. The effect of our democratic institututions on public men is analyzed, and our practice and example are pointed to as being what England herself must arrive at. Many other questions are treated more or less care fully, among which are the foreign element among us, the process of our expansion and fillbusterism, and the probability of an early imbroglio between ourselves, Mexico, Cuba and Spain, in which all Europe will, perhaps,

become deeply involved. These questions and many other collatera ones are all separately treated by different English journals at the same moment of time, thus showing that American affairs are acquiring a great importance in England, and giving the best answer to the pertinent query of the British reviewer which we have quoted. Many American books must now he read in England. But there are other sub jects touched upon besides those of material progress and the policy of government for inferior races. England begins to congratulate herself that the cords of friendship between her and us can never be broken, and tooks to our system of political confederation as one to be mitated in her North American possessions, and possibly elsewhere. In all this growth of pub lic opinion in England there is something sin rularly in contrast with the declaration of Se nator Seward that the policy of our govern ment and ecciety has been a failure; that we present only a picture of excited and dissatished sectionalisms, and that black republicanisu must revolutionize the interpretation of the constitution which has stood for eighty years, in order to present more satisfactory results than the United States can to-day offer to the world

It will be well for us if all parties will pause for a moment in the midst of the pre sent heated political excitement and contem plate the picture of foreign observation on American progress which we to day present to them. There will be found, drawn in frank and bold lines, the confession that England has failed as a ruler of a community of white and black races in her West India colonies, the acknowledgment that our political system and policy of government are a success, and the practical assertion of the great fact that material developement and the progress of human know ledge are inseparable. Yet a wild fanaticism combined with minor political disappointments. and stimulated by ambitious demagogues and selfish politicians, proclaims the necessity of a revolution in our path of mighty developement. and the inauguration in our midst of the mistaken and incongruous teachings of an abstract and impracticable European philosophy. Forbid it, ye whose fathers and yourselves have worked out the great results we present to the world. Forbid it, ye who hope to transmit to your children the noble inheritance that was nemitted to you.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS-DECLINE IN THE POLIrical Tract Business.—The leading party ournals are filled with advertisements for a numerous assortment of campaign trach, and are continually harping upon the cry "Circulate the documents;" but with all their noise these nicely printed, long-winded speeches and dry essays are no longer called for by the people. These political tract manufacturers and campaign paper publishers may as well shut up shop and save their money; there is no

people of this age make up their minds on all the political issues of the day from other sources. The campaign journalism, once so influential, has no longer any power with them. The speed of our railroads and the universal use of the telegraph as a disseminator of political intelligence have done away with that style of electioneering. The public fully under stand the fact that all the campaign papers and documents are got up by partisans who dis tort the facts to suit their own ideas. The day for circulating John Doe's and Richard Roe' speeches, and the twaddle of our partisan Congressmen, is passed. Those parties who attemp to keep up that kind of business are behind the age in which they live, and do not understand the condition of their own country, and prove themselves unqualified to grapple the issues of the day. Let them close up their establishments and go at some legitimate business. where they will have an opportunity to inform themselves upon the political problem of the day, and they will soon find themselves, not only wiser men, but with better filled purses. The Campaign Festivals-The Grand

ville. Having given to the campaign festivals of the Lincolnites, the Breckinridgers and the Douglas democracy a liberal ventilation through our columns, we are glad to diversify still further our political entertainments this morning in the publication of a racy description of a late

Bell-Everett Basket Dinner Near Nash

grand Bell-Everett basket dinner, or picnic. near Nashville, Tennessee. It was a beautiful affair, and handsomely done in every particular. It was evidently a public Southern de monstration, from which the Prince of Wales and his suite would have returned with an en larged opinion of the capacity of our popular institutions to develope the essential element of intelligence, law and order, decorum and re finement among the great body of the people

and in the midst of the institution of slavery.

if you please.

What old democratic politician is there now who does not suffer an involuntary fear and trembling in recalling the grand universal los cabin and hard cider jubilee of 1840? Never before, from the world anterior to the flood down to that campaign, was there anything to compare with it in any country under the sun; never since have we had a Presidential canvass to touch it in its mighty processions and all their picturesque accessories of frontier costumes, customs, avocations, implements and means of transportation, giving to the whole country, from a birdseye view, the aspect of a triumphant crusade of nomadic Tartars. It was the first general breakout of the reaction from that heavy financial pressure which culminated in the terrific explosion of 1837. As it began to recover from that shock, the popular mind rebounded into fun and folly, just as the people of England, when relieved of the gloomy Puritanism of Cromwell's Commonwealth, hail ed as a deliverer "the merry monarch," without stopping to estimate the expense.

But it seems ant these national political carnivals are periodical, like the seventeen year locusts; for now, to this wonderful year of grace 1860, we have something of a repetition of the memorable saturnalia of 1840, though on smaller scale, and under the gathering cloud of disunion. But the people, according to the politicians, are intensely interested in this exraordinary contest, for any prominent speaker of any party, anywhere, on any subject, at any time, can command an audience which they measure by the acre, and count upon a basis of numbers which, if followed up by the census takers, would give these United States a population of three hundred millions of souls.

In the peculiar party organizations of the campaign, the republican Wide Awakes, in numbers, discipline and activity, bear away the palm. But they are nocturnal, like birds of evil omen, and their whole appearance is suggestive of the funeral ceremonies of the Union. They have suddenly sprung up like a great organized army, and there is a deliberation and concert of action in their movements altogether different from the spontaneous uprisings of 1840. These Wide Awakes have been carrying the whole Northwest before them, having, it is said, in some instances fence rails enough in a single procession to enclose a

Farther South, barbecues, or vast accumulations of provisions and whiskey, prepared in the primitive style of the backwoods, are the orer of the day, among all parties. The dis ciples of Mr. Douglas recently gave us a Jones' Wood, in this city, a specimen barbecue, at which an ox roasted whole was the lion of the occasion, although "the Douglas" was the principal orator. But the affair, even with the extra garnishment of lager bier, was a failure, simply because Manhattan Island is not adapted to such rustic entertainments.

On the other hand, this Bell-Everett basket dinner, or political picnic, near Nashville, appears to have been a complete success, in cluding that indispensable element to a piculo. the beautiful, the transporting-in fact, as Mr. Micawber would say, woman. She was re presented by thousands. Among the party companies of drilled men in uniform presen were the Union Guard, the Bell Stars, the Bell Ringers, the Bell Rangers, the Bell Highland ers and the Bell Greys, from which it would appear that in the South, as in the North, our political parties are tending to that ominous revolutionary step of military organizations.

Hon. John. J. Crittenden was the great speaker at this memorable basket dinner. Of course his theme was the Union. How can s sensible Kentuckian, standing midway between the opposing fires of the Southern pro-slavery and the Northern anti-slavery ultras, be any thing else than an out-and-out Union man The main point made by Mr. Crittenden wa this-that as the success of the democracy of the republicans in this election would be a sec tional victory, from which "disruption or distraction must follow." it devolved upon the Bell Everett Union party "to save the country by the election of its nominees, or at least to Now that the body and heart of the conservative people of the country are opposed to disunion, and devoted to the Union and the con-

stitution." Very good. We think that this Nashville basket dinner settles the question for Tennessee and that the same dominant conservative spirit there prevails throughout the South. Let it be seconded by New York, and all will be well: but let our Northern balance of power be given to our anti-slavery extremists, and the pro-slavery secessionists of the South may be numerous enough and desperate enough to light a flame of discord which will spread over the length and breadth of the land.

The Sabbath Committee on Sunday Lager

Of the homilies of the Sabbath Committee the puritanical junta denounce lager bier as an intoxicating drink, "producing delirium tre mens," and in another of their "documents' they call the sale of it on Sunday "a crime." In the olden time in Massachusetta it would have been a capital felony, without benefit of clergy. Besides 26,000 unprosecuted complaints made by the police for violation of the Sunday laws by the sale of liquors, the committee dole fully lament that there are 7.702 unlicensed venders, who may be arrested under the statute of 1857, and yet are allowed to go Scot free.

What does all this prove? Surely the vast majority of the community do not agree with the Sabbatarians, that to sell, or buy, or drink lager bier on Sunday is any violation of a moral law, or of a Divine commandment, or a crime in any sense of the word. Else the fanatical laws passed by the black republican Legislature, under the influence of the Sabbath Committee, would be carried out, at least as well as other enactments. That they are to a great extent a dead letter, and only serve as a source of annoyance and perse cution, without accomplishing the objects for which they were enacted, is the plainest con demnation that can be pronounced against them. In the words of the Sabbath Committee "Every Sunday sale of liquor is a violation of at least four laws-those against all traffic (on Sunday), that against unlicensed liquor selling. the Metropolitan Police act of 1857, and the city ordinances of 1855. Yet, with the republican police under their control, the Sabbatarians cannot carry out the Sunday laws. Why so? Because they are unconstitutional and at variance with the spirit of our free institutions, and because infractions of such laws do not in volve any moral turpitude, or lessen in the public estimation those who drink a glass or two of lager bier on Sunday, or those who supply them with the innocent and refreshing beve

As for lager bier being an intoxicating drink and producing frequent delirium tremens, as the veracious Sabbath Committee assert there is abundant evidence to prove the contrary. In a suit a short time since a German deposed that he could drink a gallon of it without being in the slightest degree intoxicated. The truth is that men cannot drink so much of it as will intoxicate them. Hence the Germans who drink it so generally are seldom or never arrested for intoxication, and in Germany, where lager bier is the universal beverage, drunkenness is un known.

The sanctimonious Sabbatarians are therefore refuted by stubborn facts and the experience

All nations have some stimulating beverage; perhaps lager bier is the most harmless of these drinks. The tendency of the sale of lager bier is thus to lessen the sale of the stronger drinks, brandy whiskey, gin, rum and the rot gut of the low groggeries, and consequently to lessen intoxication. Yet the efforts of the Sabbath Committee are chiefly directed against lager bier. It is a of the fanatics against drunkenness have only increased it. Had they left the legitimate temperance movement to its natural course, to appeal to intemperate men by argument to re-form their lives, instead of coercing them by law, there would not have been half as many cases of intoxication as there are at this day. By carrying matters to extremes, and running the movement into the ground by mixing it up with the rotten systems of party politics, and passing prohibitory laws, the fanatics have produced a reaction, and not only totally destroyed all the good effected by the moral sussion of temperance advocates, but increased the vice which they attempted to eradicate by violent

It was the same in the time of Charles II. Macauley, the historian, says of this period:-"Those passions and tastes which had been sed (by the Sabbatarians) brok forth with ungovernable violence as soon as the check was withdrawn. Men flew to frivolous amusements and to criminal pleasures with the greediness which long and enforced abstinence naturally produces. Little restraint was imposed by public opinion; for the nation, nauseated by cant, suspicious of all pretensions to sanctity, and still smarting from the recent tyranny of rulers austere in life and powerful in prayer, looked for a time with complacency on the softer and gayer vices." And Mr. Disraeli, in his "Curiosities of Literature," writes to the same effect:-"The ascetic penances (of the Puritans) were afterwards succeeded in the nation by an era of hypocritical sanctity, and we may trace this last stage of insanity and of immorality, closing with implety."

To such a denouement are the Sabbatarian and puritanical republicans now leading this nation. If they should be successful, then his tory is written for us in valu, and in our case it is not "philosophy teaching by example." Let public opinion be heard and felt on the subject. Let a great meeting be called in New York to vindicate the equal rights of all American citi zens-the civil and religious liberty bequeathed to us by the fathers of the Revolution. We want no other revolution than that. It planted human freedom on the right basis. The object of the black republican party is to disturb it. and to sap and undermine the foundations of the constitution. That party must be pudown, or they will put the people down and trample under foot all the rights of man.

The Prince on the Prairies. Perhaps the most interesting incident in the

American tour of the Prince of Wales is his visit to the great prairies of the West, wherein according to the present appearance of things the seat of empire in this republic is to be eventually situated. After three or four hours ride from Chicago, a city which is in itself a marvel of progress and prosperity, the royal party found the asselves at Dwight, a very small village in the middle of a vast plain, at limitless, apparently, as the ocean. Here we see the future monarch of England lodged at a comfortable farmhouse, which is not sufficiently commedious to receive the noblemen and gentlemen who accompany him. They are quartered in adjacent cottages, and are treated by the yeomanry ith that hearty hospitality which is at once free, cordial and generous, which places the lovers of field sports, of whatever rank they may be, on the same footing. Then we see the Prince and his suite enjoying at Dwight their first quiet Sabbath, lounging upon the green sward, wooing the fresh breezes that, laden with the perfumes of the wild flowers, sweep

over the broad prairies, a nd preparing for the forsy of the next day. Mo aday morning finds them up bright and early, and a capital day's sport rewards their exertions. The people whom they meet are pleasant, con dial, anxious to make them comfortable, but neve " intruding upon or annoying them. They are a ot bored with stereotyped addresses, as in Canada -there are no fanatical Orangemen, timid Maye 're or stupid Aldermen out upon the prairies. No one there expects to be knighted or to receive the red ribbon of the bath, or to get a better place than the one which he holds. The hardy sons of the soil regard themselves as the equals of any sovereign on earth; and they are right. That the Prince and his suite have taken the proper view of their reception upon the outskirts of civilization is apparent from the accounts which we receive of their behavior. The Prince entered into the sport with the utmost empressement, and was very proud of the result of his shooting. It must have been a most interesting contrast to the cover hunting in the Old Country, and it is to be regretted that the party could not have had an opportunity to enjoy a buffulo chase, the most exciting of all our field sports. The idea of taking the Prince to the West, and then conveying him to the Atlantic cities by easy stages, was a most happy one. By this means he will be able to trace the progress of the country and to understand its resources. He will see first the smallest villages, then the flourishing towns. and after that the great cities, and be able to judge as to the causes of the rapid developement of the real power of the republic. In a few years the prairies over which he has been shooting will be covered with settlements, and this growth will not be arrested until the steam whistle is heard at the base of the Rocky Mountains. How pleasant will be the souvenirs of the Prince when he hears of the progress of the West, and remembers that when he roamed over the sites of the cities of which he reads they were as so many uninhabited islands in the middle of the ocean. Altogether the little prairie experiences of our princely guest will be as we have said before, among the most memorable incidents in a journey which must have been altogether exceedingly agreeable. and by no means unprofitable in its results.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, 1860.

Mr. Molina, recently accredited to our government as Minister from Honduras, had a long interview to-day with Secretary Case, in reference to matters connected with that government. Honduras, after she learned of the expedition of Walker, urged upon the British authorities to keep possession of Ruatan. Now that Walker has been captured, and her fears have been quieted, she is ready to take possession, and Great Britain, in accordance with the treaty, will surrender it up to Honduras. This is the explanation of the reasons why it has been so long

THE BALL LAND MAIL SERVICE-DISCONTINUANCE OF THE PONT

The rearrangement of the Sait Lake and Denver mails, to go around via Council Blufts, omitting the service be-tween St. Joseph and Julesburg, which the Post Office Department has in contemplation, will discontinue the pony express, which has become so necessary to commercial interests. The cost of the pony express, except in connection with It is probable, however, that should the department ex can act, the pony express will be continued. Its discontinuance will be felt by all classes, especially by the people of California, just on the eve of an important election CONSUL AT ASPINWALL.
Samuel Clark, of Michigan, has been appointed Consul at

Aspinwall, vice Fox, removed.

AID FOR THE COFFERERS IN SYMA.

The storeship Relief will leave Boston on the 16th prox for the Mediterranean. The Secretary of the Navy to day cheerfully responded to a request that the vessel be directed to convey thither such articles of clothing and fabrics so convertible for the relief of the sufferers in Syria as the charitable of this country may contribute up

Movements of Senator Douglas in the WR. DOUGLAS IN INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Sept. 28, 1860. Among the prominent speakers present to-day, besides Mesers. Douglas and Johnson, were Gov. Tod, of Ohio; Mr. Sweetzer, of Ohio; Mr. Logan, of Illinois; and Mr Schnable, of Pennsylvania. The torchlight procession and display of dreworks to-night was very fine. Mr. Douglas leaves to-morrow morning for Louisville.

MR. DOUGLAS AT LOUISVILLE.

The booming of cannon shortly after noon to day announced the arrival of Mr. Douglas. He was received at the leves by a large multitude and excepted to the Louisville Hetel. He addressed some thirty thousand people at Preston's Woods, charging that Mr. Bochanan and Mr. Breckinridge would be responsible if Lincoln was elected, as they were both working to that oud. He showed the inconsistency of Mr. Breckinridge inviting him to advo-cate "popular sovereignty" in Kentucky in 1955, endors-ing his views then, and now denouncing them as a rotten plank in the democratic platform. Mr. Douglas mid Mr. Breckinging sacrificed himself to the bolters, who who, after secoding knowing they could not elect their candidate, took him up to kill him off. Mr. Douglas spoke an hour and a baif, and was frequently interrupted with

sthusiastic applause.

Benfires are burning before the Court House and in several streets this evening. The Enquirer office is bril-liantly Elaminated and decorated with flags, and the Douglas men are in high spirits at the achievement of their cand date. The Nashville train, on the Nashville and Chatte

Railroad, while going out this morning, was thrown off the track by a floadish act of somebody. One man was kills and several badly wounded. Senator Seward at St. Joseph, Mo

Sr. Josann, Sept. 29, 1860, Sovernor Seward arrived here last night, and left this morning for the East. He made to speech Massachusetts Congressional Nomination

Bosron, Sept. 29, 1800. The republicans of the Seventh District have nominated Daniel W. Gooch for re election to Congress

Cincinnari, Sept. 29, 1860.

Hon. L. Anderson declines the nomination for Congress on the Constitutional Union ticket in the First district The reason was goed to Ill health. The Hull of the Ship Staffordshire

Found. Borrow, Sept. 29, 1860. A letter from Yarmouth, N. S , states that the hull o the ship Staffordshire, lost several years since on the pareage from Liverpool to Boston, has recently been found off Sag Harbor, in ten fathoms water.

Railroad Accident.

Sourn Beawick Jeaction, Sept. 27, 1850. The railroad bridge over the Salmon Falls river, on the Great Falls and Conway road, fell this morning white a train was passing over it. The engine, with feer platform cars, fell with the bridge. The brakeman pulled the pin connecting the freight cars from the passenger cars just in time to save the latter from being precipitated into the river. The engineer saved his life by jumping from his engine to the abutment of the bridge. Nobody was burt.

Mr. Lowe's Balloon Again Bursted. Philadelpus Sept 29, 1860, The inflation of Mr. Lowe's balloon commenced in

night, and at five o'clock this morning everything wa prepared, the excursionists in the bases and the rep

The Commander of the British War Steamer Gladiator Knocked Down at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Sopt. 29, 1800. The commander of the British was steamer Gladistor was knocked down to day in the barroom of the St. Charles Hotel by a friend of General Walker. Considerable excitement exists in regard to the affair. News from Pike's Peak. Sr. Joseph, Sept 29, 1660.
The Pike's Peak express arrived last night with a

small treasure shipment of \$1,570. The company here-after will have a messenger in the coaches tri-weekly. Many owners of quartz mines who, two months ago, became wholly discouraged, are now assignine of aucoess as 4 are making \$200 or more per wesk. At last accounts about twenty testas had left Deaver for the States. Many of those who went with them will return in the spring to locate farms or develope their gold and allver leads. The weather at Forer is very cold, with an occasional fall of snow. The miners now are often unable to commence operations until about nine of clock in the morning on account of ice. Winter is ravidly approaching. Trains, consisting of merchandise, test sere this week to the number of fifty pregons, and move are preparing to leave.

The Jura Outward Boom

MONTREAL, Sept. 29, 1800.

The steamship Jura sailed from Quebes for Liverpool this morning at ten o'clock, with 45 passengers:

The Star of the South at Savanneh SAVANNAH, Sopt. 20; 1860.
The steamship Star of the South, from New Kerts, arived at Tybee at eleven o'clock Friday night, and at her

The Fair at St. Louis.

wharf at seven o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

Sr. Lovu, Sept. 29, 1360.
The fair grounds were well filled yesterday.
The premium of \$600 for the best thoroughbred stall

ion of any age was awarded to "Potatoes," owned by B. R. Tyler, of St. Louis county. The second premium of \$500 was awarded to "St. Louis," owned by J. B. White, of St. Louis. The third premium, \$100, was awarded to "Damon," owned by Mr. Good, of St. Louis.

The Case of Thompson, the Murderer. PHILADRIPHIA, Sept. 29, 1866.

The case of Robert Thompson, sentenced to be hung for the murder of John Capie, will be carried to the Sapreme Court.

BALTIMORA, Sept. 29, 1860.
S. Owings Hoffman, an old and highly respectable erchant of Baltimore, died last night.

Cotton sales to day 650 bales, at 9%c. a 10c. for midding. Sales of the week, 4,550 bales. Receipts of the week, 4,650 bales. Receipts of the week, 14,810 bales, against 17,500 bales the same time last year. Receipts less than last year, 180 bales. Stock in port, 81,246 bales. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, 3%d., and to Havre, 1%c. a 15-16c. Sight exchange on New York at par a 3/2 per cent premium; exchange on London, 108% a 198%.

Flour quiet, but firm; so sales. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady: sales of white and yellow at 68c. a 70c. Provisions duli and heavy: mess pork, \$19 75; prime, \$18. Coffee firm at 14 ½c. a 15 ½c. Whiskey steady.

Figure quiet, but steady. Wheat steady: white, \$1 35 a \$1 50; red, \$1 28 a \$1 33. Corn firm; yellow 75c, ason. Coffee unchanged. Whiskey unewtied at 23/2c, a 23/2c.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Whiskey unsettled at 23½c. a 23½c.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower: sales 6,000 bushels No. 2 at \$1. Corn steady: sales 65,000 bushels at 65½c. a 54c. Other grains—no sales. Canad recights better: 17c. on wheat, alf.5½c. on core to New York. Lake imports to day—4,000 bbls. flour, 259,000 bushels wheat, 316,000 bushels core, 15,000 bushels oats, 6,000 bushels barley. Canal exports—2,000 bbls. flour, 128,000 bushels wheat, 33,000 bushels corn, 4,000 bushels wheat, 30,000 bushels corn, 4,000 bushels.

POEMS BY GRORGE P. MOURES, WITH A MEMORACO THE AUTHOR. The only complete edition. Serib-ner: New York. read the poetical works of waters attended to

This is true of every genuine poet of sentiment and the affections. The lyric poet must sing out of his heart. No man that has not a large, a warm and a sympathetic na-

ture can strike successfully those chords that vibrate through our sweetest and tenderest feelings, and make Burns defined this poetic gift as "Nature's instinct-

untaught and untured by art." When we read such effusions as Burns' "Highland Mary," and Morris' "Cottager's Wolsome" and "We were Boys Together," we feet that there is something in them beyond art which expresses what we all may have folt a thousand times without the power of expressing it. This is the highest gift of the tyric poet—to sing direct from the heart, and to give form and expression to its profoundest emolions. Notwithstanding, however, that General Morals has held his place in the foremost rank of American lyrical series. for more than a quarter of a century, certain newspaper critics who affect to believe that he is no poet at all. The best roply that can be made to so heterodox and impudent an assertion is the fact that there is scarcely a home to be found in America where his songs are not sung. "Susquest," cape one of his contemporaries, "is his popularity among the publishers that he can at any time obtain fifty deliars for a soog unread, when the whole remainder of the American Parnassus could not sell one to the same buyer for a single shilling." It is evident that the people think him a next proper state of the same buyer for a single shilling.

him a poet. But it is easy to tauce the source of this depreciation of But it is easy to take the source of the source of the source of the conservative and patriotic spirit of many of his songs. Take his "Fing of the Union" as a specimen, the opening varies of which, if States, would do more to counternet the mischievos bies that has been imparted to their population than all, the campaign documents that are dooding the country from one end to the other —

"A song for our banner;" the wakshword recal Which gave the republic her station; "United we stand—divided we fall!" It made and preserves us a nation! The usion of lates—the union of lands—The usion, of hearts—the union of hands—And the flag of our Union forever and eval The lag of our Union forever and eval The lag of our Union forever.

On that other song of "The Union," or Take your harps from attent willows, Shout the chorus of the free; States are all distinct as billows, Union one—as is the sea.

ballade of Morris that must never be left out of sight in a critical actice of his compositions, and that is their purity and freedom from everything that would wrand the most delicate and feminine mind. He is almost the only song writer who has managed to separate anacreoutic suggestions from the usurpations

f love, considered in its holiest aspects.
In getting up this, the only complete edition of his giving it the cheap dundeelme form. The works of such a writer should be within the reach of all classes, and of a portable size. It is scarcely necessary for us to wish the publication a success that we know to be assured be-

Military Intelligence.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT IN GARRISON.

The Fifth regiment of our city troops completed their econd day's garrison duty yesterday at Fort Wood, Lieut. Sinclair, the army officer charged with the duties

of instructing the troops, has applied himself current-tingly in imparting a thorough knowledge of the manage-ment of the see coast guns to them, and he appears in the most flattering terms of his efforts thus for.

There will be a full dress parade of the regiment at

twelve o'clock to-day.

Col. Schwarzselder has received a communication from Maj. Gen Sandford, accepting an involtation to visit the island on Wednesday next. The General, in company

laiand on Wedneday next. The General, in company with his staff, will leave Whitehaud at half-jast ten o'clock A. M. on that day. A salvia of thirsteen guns, fired from the thirty-two pounder battery, will great him on his arrival at Fort Wood.

Major H. P. Hubbell, logimeer of the Second brigade staff, proceeded to the Inland yesterday, and will take an active part in the dutes of the garrison.

Major Holmes, the commandant at Governor's Island, inspected the gar-reson yestertay, and subsequently dined with Colouri Schwarzanidas. He expressed himself in a complimentar's manner at the discipline and general good and o'cl the place.

order of the place.

The steambest, will leave the government dook a Whiteball for the Islandfooday, at 8% and 10% a May La M., and 2 of look P. M.